

1-002.01 KLAMATH RIVER VALLEY - TULELAKE

Basin Boundaries

Summary

The Tule Lake groundwater subbasin is located in the Southeastern portion of Klamath Valley groundwater basin and spans portions of both Siskiyou and Modoc Counties. The northern boundary of the subbasin is the Oregon State line. The subbasin is bounded to the east by the Saddle Blanket Fault Zone (SBFZ), a series of north-trending normal faults which form the western edge of the block faulted mountains between Tule Lake and Clear Lake Reservoir. The southern boundary is the low-lying volcanic fields on the north slope of the Medicine Lake Highlands (MLH). The western boundary is the Gillems Bluff Fault zone (GBFZ), which forms the steep escarpment of Sheepy Ridge. The basin boundary is defined by 9 segments detailed in the descriptions below.

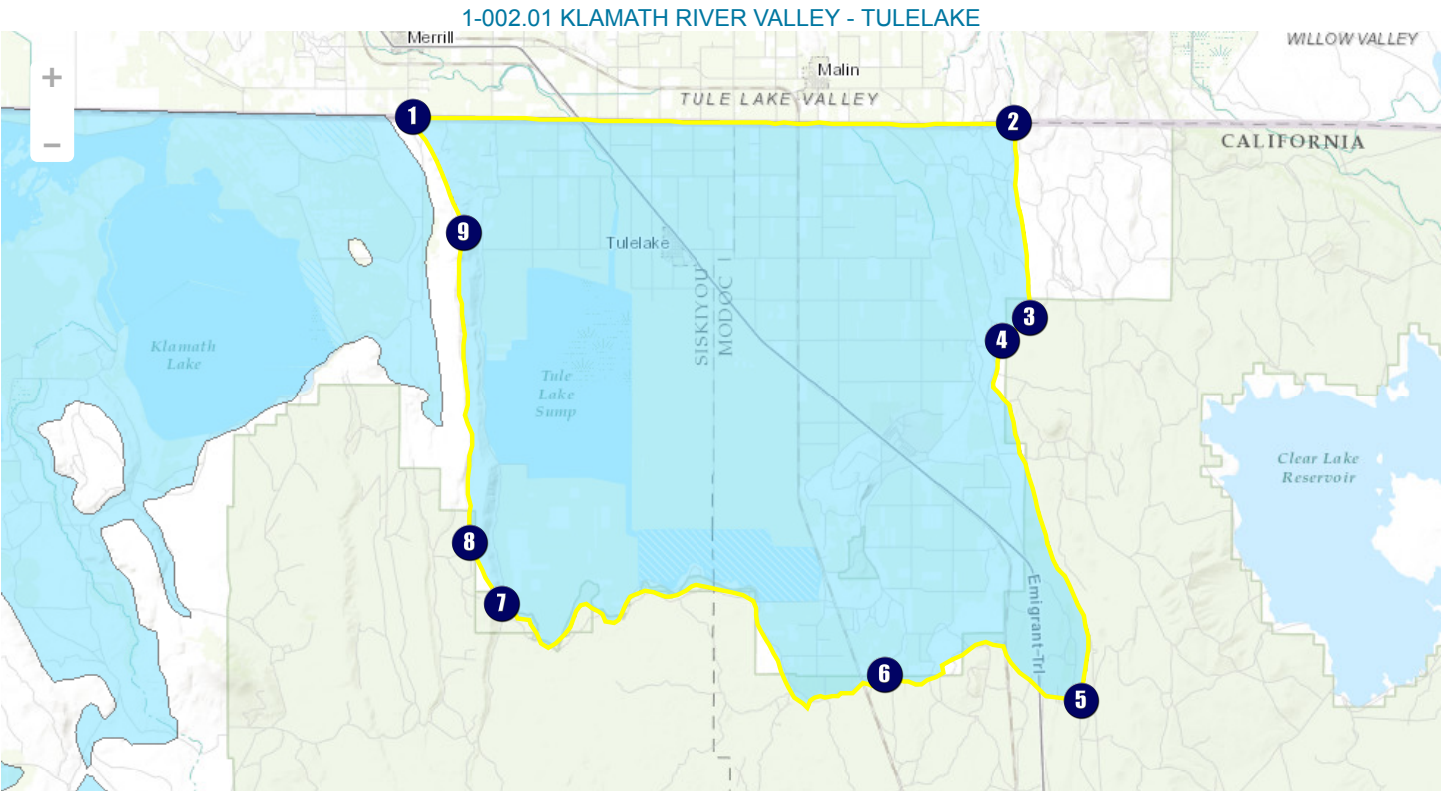
Segment Descriptions

Segment Label	Segment Type	Description	Ref
1-2	E State	Starts from point (1) and follows the California-Oregon border to point (2).	{a}
2-3	E Fault	Continues from point (2) and follows the easternmost fault of the SBFZ to point (3).	{b}
3-4	E Unknown	Continues from point (3) and follows an interpolated line to connect the southern end of the easternmost fault of the SBFZ to the northern end of a more westerly fault within the SBFZ at point (4).	{c}
4-5	E Fault	Continues from point (4) and follows a fault of the SBFZ to the end of this fault at point (5).	{b}
5-6	E Unknown	Continues from point (5) and follows an interpolated line to connect the SBFZ to the boundary between the Quaternary Lake Deposits and the volcanic fields of the MLH at point (6), north of Casuse Mountain.	{d}
6-7	E Alluvial	Continues from point (6) and follows the boundary between the Quaternary Lake Deposits and the volcanic fields of the MLH to point (7), where the contact intersects the easternmost fault of the GBFZ.	{e}
7-8	E Unknown	Continues from point (7) and follows an interpolated line to connect the easternmost fault of the GBFZ to the southern end of a more westerly fault of the GBFZ at point (8).	{d}
8-9	E Fault	Continues from point (8) and follows a fault of the GBFZ to point (9).	{b}
9-1	E Watershed	Continues from point (9) and follows the Sheepy Ridge drainage divide and ends at point (1).	{f}

Significant Coordinates

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	41.999196148	-121.5986314
2	41.997139467	-121.315987985
3	41.929663085	-121.308515629
4	41.921402034	-121.321532779
5	41.795301379	-121.284816245
6	41.804642781	-121.376830139
7	41.829118054	-121.556658371
8	41.850863468	-121.571721172
9	41.958953654	-121.574650671

Map



<http://sgma.water.ca.gov/bbat/?appid=160718113212&subbasinid=1-02.01>

References

Ref	Citation	Pub Date	Global ID
{a}	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire), California Counties and Paired Dataset (cnty15_1). URL: http://frap.fire.ca.gov/data/frapgisdata-subset	2/14/15	2
{b}	California Geological Survey (CGS), Fault Activity Map of California, Geologic Data Map No. 6. URL: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/qfaults/	2010	40
{c}	BBMRS	varies	45
{d}	Unknown/other/new	varies	46
{e}	California Geological Survey (CGS), Geologic Atlas of California Map No. 001, Alturas Sheet, 1:250,000, T. E. Gay. Jr. and Q. A. Aune. URL: http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/GAM/alturas/alturas.html	1958	10
{f}	United States Geological Survey (USGS), National Hydrography Dataset, Watershed Boundary Dataset for California, note: Coordinated effort among the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). URL: http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov	2016	49

Footnotes

I: Internal

E: External